# Fiber Optic Multiplexing Technique for MEMS Pressure Sensors in CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration Cavities

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## 2014 NETL Crosscutting Research Review NETL Award DE-FE0010116

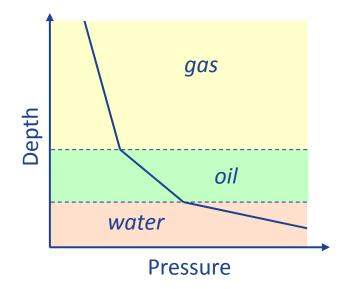


# Why multiplex downhole pressure sensors?

- Monitor for CO<sub>2</sub> leakage
- Fluid flow
- Chemical recombination
- Fluid density vs. depth

#### Sensor requirements:

- 0 to 10 kpsi, 250°C
- high readout accuracy & stability
- environmental stability in sc-CO<sub>2</sub>
- robust cable, sensor package & splicing design
- remote monitoring capability



## Two Year DOE NETL-funded Project

#### Phase 1 tasks:

- Design, fabricate & test spliceable sensor package
- Design & demonstrate interrogation system for multiplexed sensors

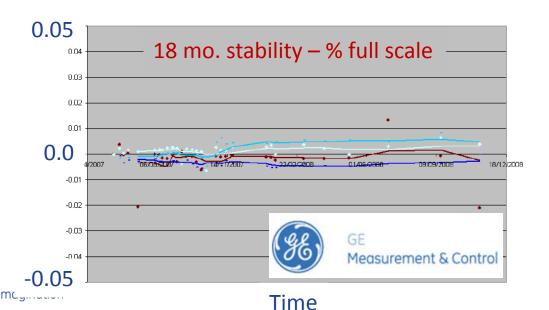
#### Phase 2 tasks:

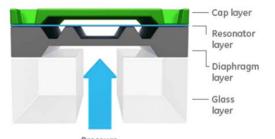
- Long term environmental test of sensor package
- Sheave stress test of sensor cable
- Remote monitoring demonstration



### GE M&C: MEMS Pressure Sensors

- Extremely accurate: ±0.01% FS
- Low drift: <100 ppm/year (±0.01% FS)</li>
- Si technology (half the cost of quartz)
- Commercial: electrical readout, ≤ 85°C
- Vibrational modes: 10 100 kHz





Internal cross section



**Butterfly resonator** 

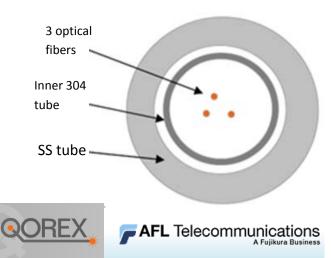


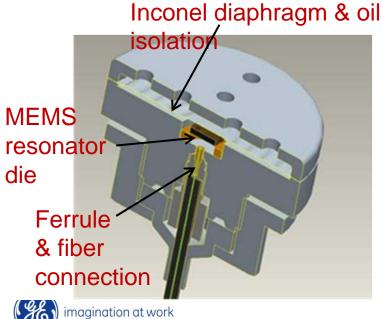
Packaged sensor

4 GE Title or job number 6/4/2014

### Package/Cable Design for Downhole Sensing

- Fiber optic interrogation
- Polyimide fiber coating  $\Rightarrow \le 300^{\circ}$ C
- 3 cm package diameter
- 2.5 year DOE GTO funded project





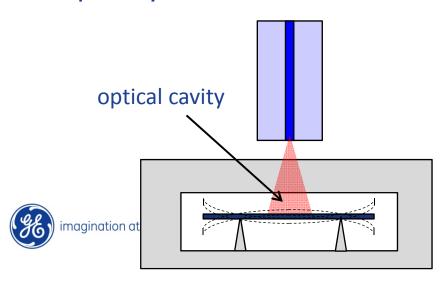


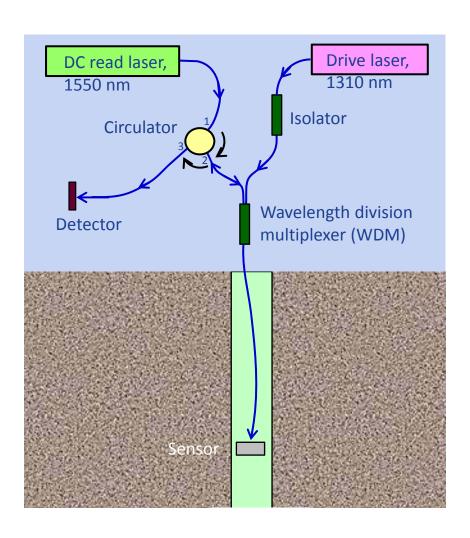




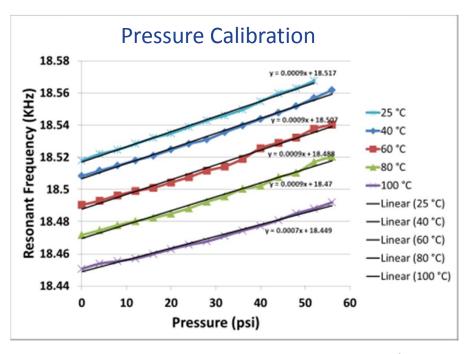
## Single sensor interrogator design

- Sinusoidally modulated drive laser at sensor resonant frequency
- DC read laser at different  $\lambda$
- Lock-in detection of 1f & 2f amplitude & phase
- Feedback loops to track sensor frequency





### Sensor calibration for T & P



**Temperature Calibration** 18.54 18.53 18.52 18.51 Frequency (KHz) y = -0.0011x + 18.555 $R^3 = 0.993$ 18.5 Resonant frequency (Mode1) 18.49 Resonant frequency calculated from intercept of 18.48 pressure data -Linear (Resonant frequency 18.47 (Mode1)) y = -0.0009x + 18.542  $R^z = 0.9962$ 18.46 - Linear (Resonant frequency calculated from intercept of pressure data) 18.45 18.44 20 40 60 80 100 Chip (TEC) Temperature (°C)

Pressure sensitivity: 0.7 to 0.9 Hz/psi

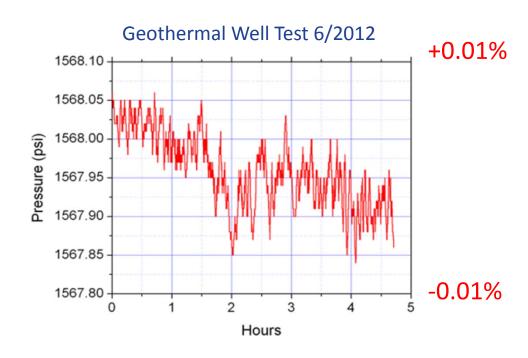
Temperature sensitivity: -0.9 to -1.1 Hz/°C

Sensor calibrated from 0 to 3000 psi and 20 to 260°C with ±0.1% accuracy



### Single point pressure measurement results





2.5 week field test in geothermal well

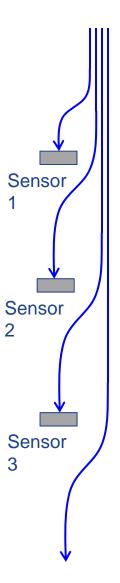


## Project goal: multiplexed sensors

### Interrogation techniques:



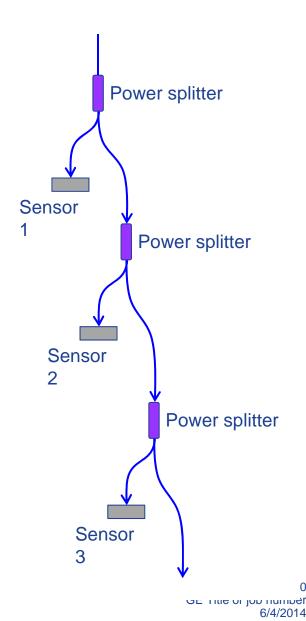
- Multiple fibers
  - "brute force"
  - expensive fiber cost
  - single interrogator
  - fiber splicing challenge, =  $N^2$
  - # sensors limited ~20
- Power division
- Wavelength division





## Power division multiplexing

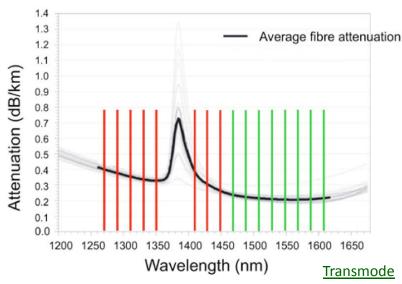
- Use sensor resonant frequency to multiplex
- Least expensive: one interrogator
- Single fiber: (2N-1) splices
- SNR ∞ 1/*N*
- Requires high T splitters
- ~4 sensors max?





Wavelength division multiplexing

- Standard telecom approach
- ~16 CWDM wavelengths
- No read power loss
- Single fiber: (2N-1) splices
- Requires high T WDMs
- Requires single  $\lambda$  interrogator





Sensor

Sensor



GE Title or job number 6/4/2014

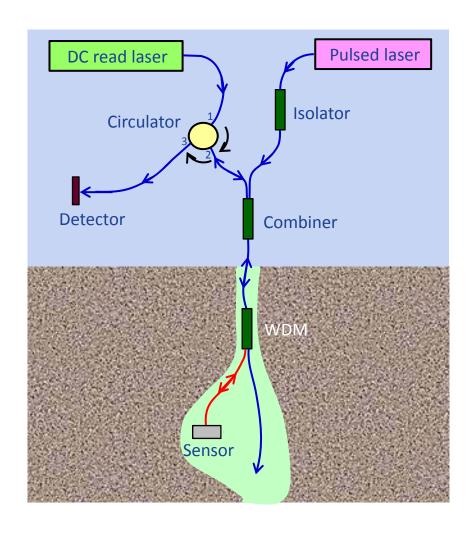
**WDM** 

**WDM** 

**WDM** 

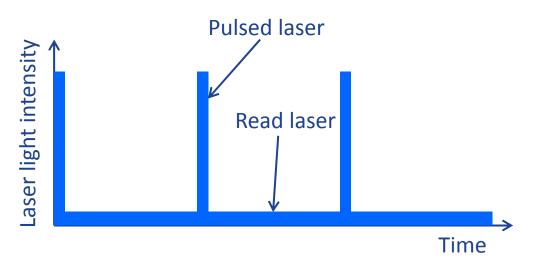
## Fiber optic interrogator using pulsed laser

- Single wavelength operation
  - ⇒ wavelength multiplexing
- Simultaneous measurement of multiple resonant frequencies
  - ⇒ frequency multiplexing
  - ⇒ T & P measurement
- Simplified electronics
  - $\Rightarrow$  no feedback loops
- Tunable laser(?)

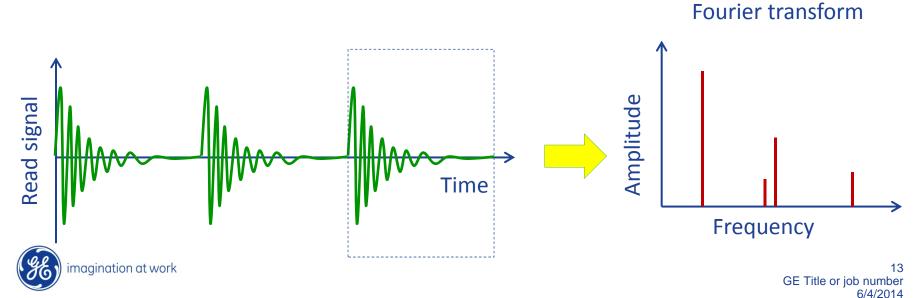




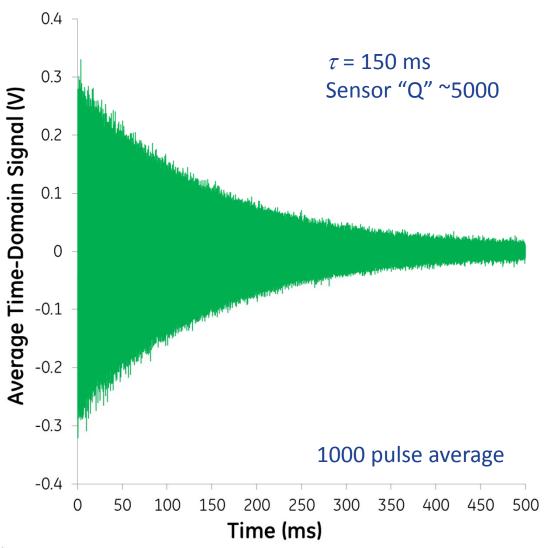
### Interrogation method



- High power laser pulse excites MEMS sensor
- Low power DC laser for frequency readback

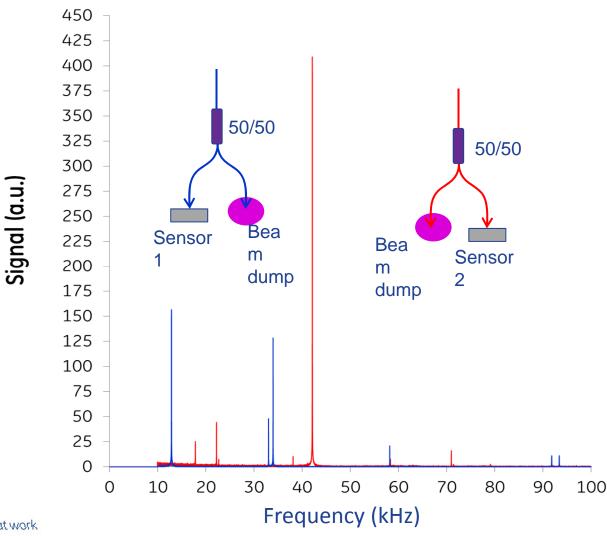


## **Averaged Time-Domain Data**



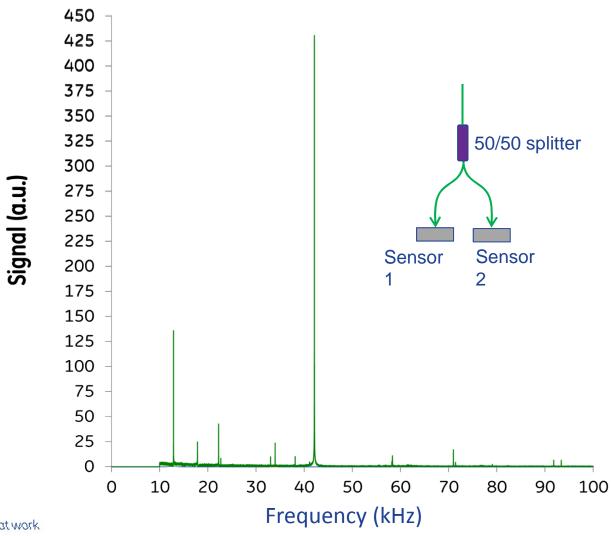


# Vibrational Spectrum of Separate Sensors from Pulsed Laser Interrogator





# Vibrational Spectrum of *Combined* Sensors from Pulsed Laser Interrogator



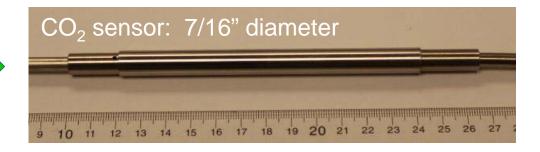


## Spliceable sensor package design

#### Single point

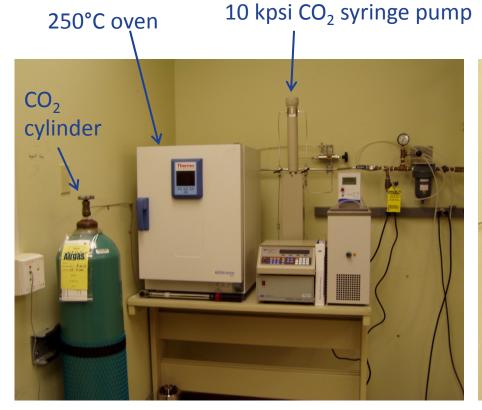


#### Spliceable





### **Environmental Stability Testing**



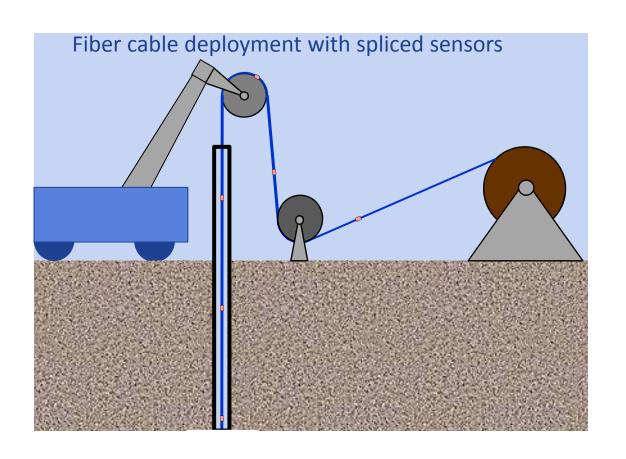


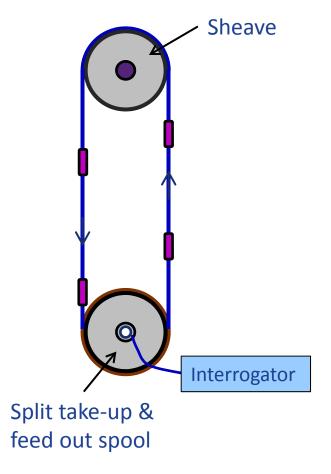
6 mo. test @ 250°C, 10 kpsi CO<sub>2</sub>



### Sensor Package Robustness

#### Sheave "deployment" lab stress test of spliced cable







## Remote monitoring

### 100 KB of data/hour ⇒ ~ 252 MB/month





|                      | Cellular   | Satellite  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Hardware             | Sierra 3G/4G Gateway Cost: ~\$400 http://www.sierrawireless.com/ | Hughes BGAN M2M 9502 Cost: ~\$1940 http://www.skymira.com/ |
| Data Plan            | Verizon - 1 GB<br>\$25/month                                     | Satellite Data Plan – 252 MB<br>\$2,268/month              |
| Dimensio<br>n/Weight | 5.6" x 3.8" x 1.6"<br>0.9 lb                                     | 10.8" x 10.8" x 3.3"<br>8.4 lbs                            |



### **Conclusions**

## Pulsed laser interrogator works and can multiplex sensors!

- ~4 5 sensors/wavelength
- CWDM: ~8+ channels
- multiple fibers  $\Rightarrow$  ~30 to 200 sensors/cable

#### Remaining work:

- fully characterize multiplexing capability
- complete & test sensor package in lab
- demo remote monitoring capability



### Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the National Energy Technology Laboratory and the GE Measurement and Control business for their financial support of this project!

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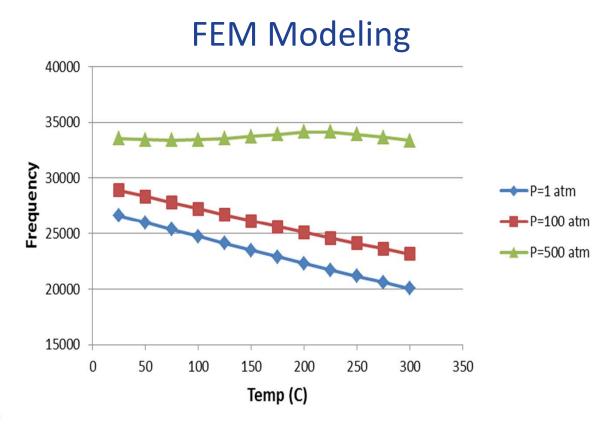
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## BACKUP

# Potential for simultaneous measurement of temperature & pressure

Need at least two resonant modes with independent functions of T & P





## Why multiplex on a single fiber?

- Reduced cost of fiber in cable
- Simplify sensor package in cable
  - Hermetic seal required for each fiber at both ends of package
- Simplify splicing of fiber
  - single fiber: (2N-1) splices
  - fiber/sensor: N<sup>2</sup>
- Enable many more sensors/cable
- Reduced interrogator cost(?)



